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7590	02/27/2006		EXAMINER SMITH, PETER J	
Bo-In Lin 13445 Mandoli Drive Los Altos, CA 94022			ART UNIT 2176	PAPER NUMBER
DATE MAILED: 02/27/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/483,317	Applicant(s) LIN, BO-IN	
	Examiner Peter J. Smith	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed 10/12/2005.
2. Claims 1-21 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 7, 13, and 19 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rivette et al., US 5,991,780 A priority filed 11/19/1993 in view of Krause et al., US 5,625,827 filed 12/23/1994 and Applicant's disclosure.**

Regarding independent claim 1, Rivette teaches a document reading means for reading a document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having at least a graphic element assigned and illustrated with an alpha-numeral designation, wherein said document reading means is further provided for converting said graphic element with said alphanumerical-designation and said textual descriptions to a plurality of processor-recognized elements in fig. 9 and 10. Fig. 9 demonstrates how the documents arrive in electronic format from the Patent and Trademark Office and then in fig. 10 displays the process of converting the documents into process-recognized elements.

Rivette also teaches a search and link means for searching said processor-recognized elements and linking alpha-numeral designations with at least one associated segment of the

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textual description including the alpha-numeral designation wherein the alpha-numeral designation designating a naming term illustrated by the graphic element in fig. 35 and 36, col. 3 lines 28-51, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette describes how the text and image files are synchronized to produce Equivalent Files. The files are the equivalent of the elements and synchronized is the equivalent of linking in the claimed invention. Applicant's specification in page 3 lines 6-9 further discloses that products for searching and linking text to graphic elements are commonly available in the market.

Rivette teaches the display of both graphics and associated text including the column and line numbers of said text on the screen immediately next to one another in both fig. 33, col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 5, and col. 4 lines 19-24. Fig. 33 shows and col. 4 lines 19-24 explains a patent image window immediately next to a window of associated text. What Rivette does not teach is each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements illustrated with the alpha-numeral designation assigned to each graphic element whereby a document reviewer can directly and graphically view and associate the graphic element together with the naming term.

Krause teaches each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots. Furthermore, Krause teaches in fig. 3b that each hotspot has unique coordinates to uniquely identify each hotspot and consequently each graphic element identified by each hotspot is likewise uniquely identified by individual coordinates related to the location of the hotspot. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an

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associated segment of textual description. Krause teaches that the hotspots annotate a primary document and link to a textual description in a secondary document. These documents could be document parts for example in a hierarchical compound document and thus the textual description invoked by the hotspot could be part of the same document as the graphical document containing the hotspot.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause and teachings of Applicant's disclosure to have created the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of automatic link generation systems and techniques which Applicant's specification teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

Regarding dependent claim 2, Rivette teaches a document-location-finder from a search in col. 4 lines 24-34 and a column and line coordinates described in col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette also teaches a display means for displaying the text which contains the original column and line information described in fig. 35 and 36, col. 2 lines 42-50, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette does not teach displaying this information next to the alpha-numeral-designation, naming term, and associated graphic element. Krause teaches displaying associated text immediately next to a graphic element identified by an alpha-number-designation and naming term in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause such that it displays the location information of the text in the same manner as the claimed invention. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number, and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. This information would have been displayed next to the appropriate graphic element using the teaching of Krause.

Regarding dependent claim 3, Rivette teaches a graphical user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and a text search in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will necessarily generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text next to an associated graphic element assigned with a naming term related to a user selected naming-term designated with an alpha-numeral designation linking to an associated graphic element whereby a document reviewer can directly and graphically view and associate the associated graphic element with the user selected naming term simultaneously. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding dependent claim 4, Rivette teaches a user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and search and link in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette teaches a database listing the alpha-numeral designation with the naming term and the at least one associated segment of the textual description in col. 3 line 66 – col. 4 line 3. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text including a naming term related to the user selected naming term next to an associated graphic element. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding dependent claim 5, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking and also displaying the location of a found text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number, and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the

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user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text and a naming term related to a user selected naming term next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term designated with an alpha-numeral designation. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, linked naming-term and said term's location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette does not teach displaying an alpha-numeral designation and naming term next to an associated graphic element. Krause does teach displaying a name, label, and text immediately next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term whereby a document reviewer can directly and graphically view the drawing with the user selected alpha-numeral designation simultaneously with the naming term disposed immediately next to the graphic element. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the name, label, and text segment would have been displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding independent claim 7, Rivette teaches a document reading means for reading a document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having at least a graphic element assigned with an alpha-numeral designation, wherein said document reading means is further provided for converting said graphic element with said alphanumerical-designation and said textual descriptions to a plurality of processor-recognized elements in fig. 9 and 10. Fig. 9 demonstrates how the documents arrive in electronic format from the Patent and Trademark Office and then in fig. 10 displays the process of converting the documents into process-recognized elements.

Rivette also teaches a search and link means for searching said processor-recognized elements and linking alpha-numeral designations with at least one associated segment of textual description including the alpha-numeral designation wherein the alpha-numeral designation linked to a naming term in the document in fig. 35 and 36, col. 3 lines 28-51, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette describes how the text and image files are synchronized to produce Equivalent Files. The files are the equivalent of the elements and synchronized is the equivalent of linking in the claimed invention. Applicant's specification in page 3 lines 6-9 further discloses that products for searching and linking text to graphic elements are commonly available in the market.

Rivette teaches the display of both graphics and associated text including the column and line numbers of said text on the screen immediately next to one another in both fig. 33, col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 5, and col. 4 lines 19-24. Fig. 33 shows and col. 4 lines 19-24 explains a patent image window immediately next to a window of associated text. What Rivette does not teach is each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements and the alpha-numeral designation assigned to each graphic element whereby a user can select an alpha-numeral designation or a naming term to display of the associated segment of textual description associated with said alpha-numeral designation or naming term.

Krause teaches each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements marked by an alpha-numeral designation whereby a document reviewer can directly and graphically view and associate the graphic element together with the naming term in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots. Furthermore, Krause teaches in fig. 3b that each hotspot has unique coordinates to uniquely identify each hotspot and consequently each graphic element identified by each hotspot is likewise uniquely identified by individual coordinates related to the location of the hotspot. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description. Krause teaches that the hotspots annotate a primary document and link to a textual description in a secondary document. These documents could be document parts for example in a hierarchical compound document and thus the textual description invoked by the hotspot could be part of the same document as the graphical document containing the hotspot.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause and teachings of Applicant's disclosure to have created the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of automatic link generation systems and techniques which Applicant's specification teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

Regarding dependent claim 8, Rivette teaches a document-location-finder from a search in col. 4 lines 24-34 and a column and line coordinates described in col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette also teaches a display means for displaying the text which contains the original column and line information described in col. 2 lines 42-50. Rivette does not teach displaying this information next to the alpha-numeral-designation, naming term, and associated graphic element. Krause teaches displaying associated text next to a graphic element identified by an alpha-number-designation and naming term in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause such that it displays the location information of the text in the same manner as the claimed invention. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number, and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. This information would have been displayed next to the appropriate graphic element using the teaching of Krause.

Regarding dependent claim 9, Rivette teaches a graphical user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and a text search in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text including a user selected naming term next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term designated with an alpha-numeral designation linking to an associated graphic element. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding dependent claim 10, Rivette teaches a user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and search and link in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette teaches a database listing the alpha-numeral designation with the naming term and the at least one associated segment of the textual description in col. 3 line 66 – col. 4 line 3. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text including a naming term related to the user selected naming term next to an associated graphic element.

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Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding dependent claim 11, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking and also displaying the location of a found text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 35 and 36, fig. 46, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number, and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description that includes the user-selected graphic naming-term.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-

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term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding dependent claim 12, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, linked naming-term and the term's location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette does not teach displaying an alpha-numeral designation and naming term next to an associated graphic element. Krause does teach displaying a name, label, and text immediately next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term designated by an alpha-numeral designation linking to an associated graphic element. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description including a user-selected naming-term.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the name, label, and text segment would have been displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding independent claim 13, Rivette teaches a document reading means for reading a document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having at least a graphic element assigned with an alpha-numeral designation, wherein said document reading means is further provided for converting said graphic element with said alphanumerical-designation and said textual descriptions to a plurality of processor-recognized elements in fig. 9 and 10. Fig. 9

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demonstrates how the documents arrive in electronic format from the Patent and Trademark Office and then in fig. 10 displays the process of converting the documents into process-recognized elements.

Rivette also teaches a search and link means for searching said processor-recognized elements and linking alpha-numeral designations with at least one associated segment of textual description including the alpha-numeral designation wherein the alpha-numeral designation linked to a naming term in the document in fig. 35 and 36, col. 3 lines 28-51, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette describes how the text and image files are synchronized to produce Equivalent Files. The files are the equivalent of the elements and synchronized is the equivalent of linking in the claimed invention. Applicant's specification in page 3 lines 6-9 further discloses that products for searching and linking text to graphic elements are commonly available in the market.

Rivette teaches the display of both graphics and associated text including the column and line numbers of said text on the screen immediately next to one another in both fig. 33, col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 5, and col. 4 lines 19-24. Fig. 33 shows and col. 4 lines 19-24 explains a patent image window immediately next to a window of associated text. What Rivette does not teach is each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements and the alpha-numeral designation assigned to each graphic element whereby a user can select an alpha-numeral designation or a naming term to display of the associated segment of textual description associated with said alpha-numeral designation or naming term.

Krause teaches each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements whereby a document reviewer can directly and simultaneously view and associate the naming

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term to the graphic element in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots. Furthermore, Krause teaches in fig. 3b that each hotspot has unique coordinates to uniquely identify each hotspot and consequently each graphic element identified by each hotspot is likewise uniquely identified by individual coordinates related to the location of the hotspot. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description. Krause teaches that the hotspots annotate a primary document and link to a textual description in a secondary document. These documents could be document parts for example in a hierarchical compound document and thus the textual description invoked by the hotspot could be part of the same document as the graphical document containing the hotspot.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause and teachings of Applicant's disclosure to have created the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of automatic link generation systems and techniques which Applicant's specification teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

Regarding dependent claim 14, Rivette teaches a document-location-finder from a search in col. 4 lines 24-34 and a column and line coordinates described in col. 16 lines 7-24.

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Rivette also teaches a display means for displaying the text which contains the original column and line information described in col. 2 lines 42-50. Rivette does not teach displaying this information next to the alpha-numeral-designation, naming term, and associated graphic element. Krause teaches displaying associated text immediately next to a graphic element identified by an alpha-number-designation and naming term in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause such that it displays the location information of the text in the same manner as the claimed invention. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number, and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. This information would have been displayed next to the appropriate graphic element using the teaching of Krause.

Regarding dependent claim 15, Rivette teaches a graphical user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and a text search for a textual description within a document in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette shows the results of a search in fig. 35, 36 and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text within a single document immediately next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user

may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding dependent claim 16, Rivette teaches a user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and search and link in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette teaches the display of a graphic element linked with an associated text segment in col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 3. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette shows the results of a search in fig. 35, 36 and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text within a single document immediately next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding dependent claim 17, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking and also displaying the location of a found text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette is used for viewing patents and is fully aware of column number, page number, and line-range information of textual segments and can provide this information to the user. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text from a single document next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding dependent claim 18, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, linked naming-term and said term's location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette does not teach displaying an alpha-numeral designation and naming term next to an associated graphic element. Krause does teach displaying a name, label, and text from

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a single document next to an associated graphic element in the drawing related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the name, label, and text segment would have been displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding independent claim 19, Rivette teaches a document reading means for reading a document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having at least a graphic element assigned with an alpha-numeral designation, wherein said document reading means is further provided for converting said graphic element with said alphanumerical-designation and said textual descriptions to a plurality of processor-recognized elements in fig. 9 and 10. Fig. 9 demonstrates how the documents arrive in electronic format from the Patent and Trademark Office and then in fig. 10 displays the process of converting the documents into process-recognized elements.

Rivette also teaches a search and link means for searching said processor-recognized elements and linking alpha-numeral designations with at least one associated segment of textual description including the alpha-numeral designation wherein the alpha-numeral designation linked to a naming term in the document in fig. 35 and 36, col. 3 lines 28-51, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Rivette describes how the text and image files are synchronized to produce Equivalent Files. The files are the equivalent of the elements and synchronized is the equivalent

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of linking in the claimed invention. Applicant's specification in page 3 lines 6-9 further discloses that products for searching and linking text to graphic elements are commonly available in the market.

Rivette teaches the display of both graphics and associated text including the column and line numbers of said text on the screen immediately next to one another in both fig. 33, col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 5, and col. 4 lines 19-24. Fig. 33 shows and col. 4 lines 19-24 explains a patent image window immediately next to a window of associated text. What Rivette does not teach is each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements and the alpha-numeral designation assigned to each graphic element whereby a user can select an alpha-numeral designation or a naming term to display of the associated segment of textual description associated with said alpha-numeral designation or naming term.

Krause teaches each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements whereby a document reviewer can directly and simultaneously view and associate the naming term to the graphic element in fig. 3-5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots. Furthermore, Krause teaches in fig. 3b that each hotspot has unique coordinates to uniquely identify each hotspot and consequently each graphic element identified by each hotspot is likewise uniquely identified by individual coordinates related to the location of the hotspot. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description. Krause teaches that the hotspots annotate a primary document and link to a textual description in a secondary document. These

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documents could be document parts for example in a hierarchical compound document and thus the textual description invoked by the hotspot could be part of the same document as the graphical document containing the hotspot.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with Krause and teachings of Applicant's disclosure to have created the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of automatic link generation systems and techniques which Applicant's specification teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

Regarding dependent claim 20, Rivette teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, and said text's location in col. 2 lines 42-50, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette does not teach displaying an alpha-numeral designation and naming term immediately next to an associated graphic element. Krause does teach displaying a name, label, and text from a document next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the name, label, and text segment would have been displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user

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selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Regarding dependent claim 21, Rivette teaches a graphical user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and a text search in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed. Rivette does not teach displaying the resulting of the search immediately next to an associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. Krause does teach displaying text from a single document immediately next to an associated graphic element related to a user selected naming-term. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, a hotspot or naming-term to display an associated segment of textual description including a user-selected naming term.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rivette with the teaching of Krause so that the result of the search would have displayed next to the associated graphic element related to the user selected naming-term. It would have been obvious and desirable to have done this so that the text and graphic element could have been viewed simultaneously.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 10/12/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding Applicant's arguments in pages 24 and 25 that Rivette, Krause, and Applicant's background disclosure do not teach or suggest all the limitations of independent claims 1, 9, 13, and 19, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Examiner believes Rivette teaches linking between an alpha-numeral designation and an associated naming term in fig. 35 and 36, col. 3 lines 28-51, and col. 29 line 65 – col. 30 line 20. Applicant's specification in page 3 lines 6-9 also discloses that products for searching and linking text to graphic elements are commonly available in the market. The Examiner believes Krause teaches a drawing that displays a naming term with an alpha-numeral designation immediately next to a graphic element in fig. 5, col. 3 line 58 – col. 4 line 32, and col. 7 line 45 – col. 11. Krause shows that a naming term is displayed at the associated graphic element, called a hotspot by Krause. Krause also teaches in col. 4 lines 16-32 and col. 7 lines 28-43 that the hotspot may point to a frame, which is a selected textual portion from within a document. Therefore, the hotspot of Krause does not necessarily point to another document and thus Krause teaches that the associated textual descriptions for a hotspot may all be drawn from a single document. Finally, the Examiner believes Krause shows a naming terms in fig. 5 and col. 4 lines 25-33. Therefore, a naming term is displayed on the graphic element hotspot of Krause as is shown in fig. 5. Since Rivette teaches synchronizing a naming term and a graphic element and Krause teaches displaying a name or label immediately next to an associated graphic element, the Examiner believes the combination of Rivette, Krause, and Applicant's background disclosure teach or suggest all the limitations of the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

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the invention would have been motivated to have improved the information synchronization of Rivette with the associated naming term and graphic element display of Krause so that it would have been easier for the document reviewer to have read the information as is taught by Krause in col. 7 lines 45-62. It is for at least these reasons the Examiner maintains the rejection of claims 1-21 as being obvious over Rivette, Krause, and Applicant's background disclosure.

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Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter J. Smith whose telephone number is 571-272-4101. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays 7:00am-3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R. Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PJS
2/18/2006



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